THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 37. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having dissolved their Co-Partnership by mutual consent, all outstanding accounts owing to the late firm will be received by WM. KAY, Esq., to whom, parties having claims against the same are requested to forward them

KIRK, IRONS & MOTTLEY.

The private Dispensary of the late firm will be conducted as an open and general one under the superintendence of

GEORGE MOTTLEY, *Surgeon.*

Shanghae, 1st April, 1851.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20*th of April next*, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, *U. S.' Consul.*

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

J. SEDDEN & Co.,

BEG to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that they have opened an ESTABLISHMENT near the Bridge at the *Yangking pang*, on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hope by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 3rd April, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned BEEF, NEATS TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB, LIVE STOCK, VEGETABLES, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

EX-*ALBERMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

EX-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *ein du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

BUNS! BUNS!! BUNS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that he will have ready, on GOOD FRIDAY, 18*th April*, HOT CROSS BUNS. Orders punctually attended to by

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th April, 1851.

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

BY PERMISSION OF THE RACE COMMITTEE.

EDWARD HALL,

BEGS to announce to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that he purposes providing a COLD COLLATION on the Course at the ensuing Meeting.

Charges.

TIFFIN	Drs.	1.00
WINE,—PORT or SHERRY, ₱ bottle	,,	1.00
CHAMPAIGNE	,,	1.50
ALE and PORTER	,,	0.50

Shanghae, 10th April, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS & SHIP OWNERS.

JUST RECEIVED, EX-*Anne Jane.*

A few Pieces of RED, WHITE, and BLUE BUNTINGS, to be sold by the undersigned at moderate prices.

ALSO,

BY THE *Menam*,

Several Jars of DUTCH BUTTER, ordered expressly and warrainted to be the first quality; RAISINS in Boxes, and CURRANTS in Jars 14-lbs. each.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th April, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,
TUESDAY, 22*nd April*, 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—MANILA PONIES, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for MANILA PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for CHINESE PONIES.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all PONIES.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,
THURSDAY, 24*th April*, 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE PLATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all PONIES.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all PONIES.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, SECOND PONY to save his STAKE, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—CHINESE JOCKIES, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.

Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1. A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Manila Ponies to carry 7 lbs. Extra.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start or no race.

Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.

All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.

Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

SHANGHAE, 11*th April*, 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISION SUPPLIED AT THE SHANGHAE MARKET.

Fresh Beef	per Dollar	14	lb
Mutton	,,	12	,,
Veal	,,	12	,,
Lamb	,,	12	,,
Pork	per catty	120	Cash
Kids	per Dollar	each.	
Fish	per catty	80 to 100	Cash
Shrimps	,,	100	,,
Eggs	each	7	,,
Chinese Bacon	per catty	120	,,
Ham	,,	300	,,
Wild Geese		none	,,
Pheasants		none	,,
Wild Ducks	,,	450	,,
Hares	,,	600	,,
Woodcocks	each	400 to 500	,,
Quails	,,	70 to 80	,,
Teal	per pair	400	,,
Wild Pigeons	each	80	,,
Fowls	per catty	115 to 120	,,
Ducks	,,	110 to 120	,,
Geese	each	Drs. 1 to 1½	
Fat Sheep	,,	4 to 5	
Vegetables, (assorted)	per catty	12 to 20	Cash
Oranges	,,	50	,,
Pears	,,	30	,,
Pomegranates	,,	30	,,
Cumquats	,,	50	,,
Dates, fresh	,,	180	,,
Walnuts, best fresh	,,	80	,,
Chesnuts	,,	50	,,
Flour	,,	80	,,
Bread	12, 2lb.-loaves,	Drs. 1.	
Chinese	24,	,,	,,
Biscuit	per lb.	4 to 8	cents.
Sugar, White	per catty	90	Cash
Brown	,,	84	,,
Common	,,	60	,,
Pounded Sugar Candy	per lb.	10	cents.
Oils, Tea or best ground			
Nut-oil	per catty	84	Cash

₱ Dollar, 1,450 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL, 1851.

RAIN has fallen on almost every evening of the past week. A considerable shower of snow fell on the night of the 4th; since which vegetation has advanced rapidly. All the barley and some additional fields of early wheat are now in ear.—The bean fields are magnificent, in one the stalks measured fully three feet in height. The willow and several other trees are now covered with foliage, and many flowers in full bloom show us that summer is fast approaching. The thermometer attained an average of 53°. 2'. during the past week; in 1850 the average was 58°. 2'.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
4	F.	30.48	30.42	48.	54.5	N.E. to N.N.E.	NNW. to WNW.	0.40	0.32
5	S.	30.42	30.60	45.	55.5	N.W.	NW. to NNE.	0.30	0.00
6	S.	30.33	30.39	51.5	54.5	S.E.	WNW. to NNE.	0.00	0.00
7	M.	30.30	30.37	55.5	54.	N.W.	S.S.E.	0.12	0.00
8	Tu.	30.09	30.21	58.	61.	S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
9	W.	30.05	30.16	57.5	66.	N. to N.E.	S.S.E.	0.22	0.00
10	Th.	29.96	30.23	57.5	66.5	S.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 11th April, 1851.							Total	1.10	0.32

Shanghae Market Report.

April 11*th*, 1851.

IMPORTS.

THE characteristic of our market during the past month has been dullness, an unfavorable change in the weather and heavy imports of Piece Goods having circumscribed operations and caused prices generally to recede about five cents per piece, on our last quotations.

The arrivals have been the *Trent* and *Anne Jane*, from England, and two vessels from America, the *Lydia*, from California, and *Horatio*, from New York, bringing 109,000 pieces Shirtings, 1,084 pieces Woollens, 1,220 pieces Long Ells, 26,000 pieces Drills, 36,200 pieces Handkerchief, and about 10,000 pieces Colored and Printed Goods.

American Brown Drills.—Sales of about 4,000 pieces, a Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.70 per piece; but not more than Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.65 can now be obtained. The stock has been increased by arrivals from America.

Jeans.—Sales of 1,500 pieces a Drs. 3, at which they move slowly.

American Grey Shettings.—Nominal, a Drs. 2.60 for 40 yards, Drs. 2.10 for 30 yards. Stock small.

Grey Shirtings.—Transactions in Shittings have been on a moderate scale during the month. The sales being estimated about 45,000 pieces of Grey and about 8,500 pieces of White. Prices have fluctuated, and our quotations shew a decline of 2 *a* 5 cents, in the lower qualities of both descriptions. We quote—

5¼ to 6 catties Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.28
6¼ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.55
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.70 *a* 3.00

White Shirtings.—We quote—

48 *a* 52 reed Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.15
54 *a* 56 reed Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.30
66 *a* 64 reed Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.50
66 *a* 72 reed Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.90

The stock is about 320,000 pieces of Grey and White together.

Woollens.—1,450 pieces Spanish Stripes, have been placed a 83 *a* 85 cents, and Drs. 1 per yard.

Habit Cloths and Mediums, have been quite neglected, and for the former quotations are nominal a Drs. 1.05 per yard, and for the latter a Drs. 2 per yard. Stock of all descriptions 10,600 pieces.

Long Ells.—Sales of about 2,500 pieces at H.H. Scarlets Drs. 7.40, Assorted Drs. 6.30 *a* 6.50. Stock in first hands 7,420 pieces, in second 5,200 pieces.

Cumlets.—247 pieces reported, at Drs. 18 English.

Straits Produce.—*Rice.*—Nominal, Arracan, Drs. 1.40; Bengal, Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.85; Formosa, Drs. 1.50 per pecul.

Sugar.—In fair demand, Canton, Drs. 2.95; Amoy, Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.70 per pecul.

Pepper.—Sale of 100 piculs of is reported at Drs. 8.60 per pecul. Siam wanted, at Drs. 9.50 *a* 10 per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits Drs. 3, *a* 3.50, Banjermassing Drs. 4. *a* 4.30 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 4 *a* 5 per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 4.50 *a* 9 per pecul. Indian Drs. 10 *a* 11 per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.70 per pecul.

Ebony.—Drs. 3 *a* 4.25 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Drs. 1 *a* 1.20 per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—About 2,000 packages of very inferior Congou have arrived since our last report, and sold yesterday at 13¼ Taels per pecul, for United States. The market is now quite cleared. Several Contracts of Green Teas have arrived, and we estimate total sales at 10,000 packages chiefly of low Skin and Twankay, and Shanghae made and packed Teas, all of which are shipping for the United States.

Silk.—About 900 bales, have been taken at fully previous rates since our report of the 15th ultimo. Unsold stock 300 bales.

Shipments hence to all parts since 1st July amount to 14,300 bales against at same date—

1847	15,000	bales.
1848	19,600	,,
1849	15,900	,,
1850	13,600	,,

OPIUM REPORT.

Malwa.—On the departure of the last mail, we quoted Malwa at Drs. 545, at which rate no sales could be made, the market daily becoming more dull—the arrival of the *Mazeppa* on the 20th, followed by the *Sidney* on the 24th with large supplies, caused almost a panic in the market—and made it a matter of difficulty to effect sales even at Drs. 515, the quotation of the day, holders showing a desire to quit their stocks, prices fell to Drs. 500 without carrying any improvement in demand, a rather large sale having been made at Drs. 485, caused prices to decline to Drs. 450 our present quotation for first quality drug. *Deliveries* for the month amount to 1,070 chests. Stock this date (10th inst.) about 2,000 chests. Since the mail left (11th inst.) sales have reduced the stock to about 1,800 chests, at Drs. 500 *a* 505.

Patna.—There has been a good speculative demand for this drug during the past month—and prices have been governed almost entirely by supplies—up to the 20th ultimo, most of the sales were made at Drs. 500 *a* 520, since that time it has varied from Drs. 525 to 535, which latter rate may be considered present quotation (10th inst.) *Deliveries* about 400 chests—*Stock* this date (10th instant) 280 chests. Since the mail left, the stock has been quoted 150 to 170 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight, under credits 4*s.* 10*d.* *a* 4*s.* 10½*d.* per dollar. With documents 4*s.* 11*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 222 *a* 224 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on India at 10 days' sight.—None.

Bank Post bills 4*s.* 9*d.*

On Canton at ½ ₱ % discount at 10 days sight.

Freights.—To England £3 for Tea, and £3 1*s.* for Silk, per 50 cubic feet.

Albemarle and *Trent*, loading for London.

To America, Drs. 13, per 40 feet, nominal.

Specie.—Drs. 145.30 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 209½ *a* 210, per Oz. 7*m.* 3*c.*

Chipped Dollars.—None.

Mexican Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAE, 12th APRIL, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Jany.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	12th Feby.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	19th Feby.	Amoy,	16th Mar.
Madras,	16th Feby.	Hongkong,	22d Mch.
Singapore,	10th March	Ningpo,	1st April
Penang,	5th March	New York,	13th Jany.
Batavia,	24th Feby.	San Francisco,	7th Feby.
Manila,	20th March	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

We only received our papers on Tuesday morning, which ought to have reached us last week, this circumstance and the departure of the overland mail has prevented our preparing sundry papers we had intended to give, we must therefore content ourselves with a few extracts. The following remarks of the *Economist* on the Revenue Returns and the Trade and Navigation Tables, will be found worthy the attention of our readers.—

"The Revenue accounts exhibit some remarkable facts as indicative of the condition of the country. On the quarter there is a decrease of 109,423*l*., and on the year there is an increase of 164,922*l*. But then it must be borne in mind that taxes have been reduced and repealed, in the course of the year, to the amount of about 1,300,000*l*. a-year, viz., the brick duty, which yielded fully 450,000*l*. a year, was entirely repealed; the stamp duties have been reduced to the estimated amount of 500,000*l*.; and the reduction of the sugar duties, at the rate of 1*s*. a cwt on colonial and 1*s*. 6*d*. on foreign, to the amount of 350,000*l*. a year. But a portion of these reductions has only been in operations a part of the year. The repeal of the brick duty has been in operation for about *three-quarters* of the year, and has therefore affected the receipts of the year to the extent of about 337,000*l*.; but, in addition to that loss, there was a large sum paid as a drawback of one-half of the duty on the stock of bricks on hand at the time the duty was repealed. On these two scores, than, the least that can be computed as the loss of the revenue from the repeal of the brick duty, is 450,000*l*. The new stamp duties have been in operation only since the 10th October; but then the measure having been announced about six months before, a great reduction of revenue took place during that period on account of transactions delayed till after the 10th of October. Of course this loss would be in some degree compensated by the extra numbers sold after that date, which would otherwise have been sold during the preceeding six months, but at the new and lower rate. The loss upon stamps for the year has been 269,834*l*., and for the quarter only 50,139*l*.—showing that the quantity sold has been much greater than usual in the quarter. The alteration in the sugar duties took place on the 5th of July; but then, as a similar reduction was made also on the 5th of July, 1849, is follows that, in the comparison, the amount mentioned applies to the whole year. Thus customs duties have really been reduced to the amount of 350,000*l*. on the year, the excise duties by the amount of 450,000*l*., and stamps at the rate of 500,000*l*. a-year, for the last quarter.

But what is the result? The receipts from the customs in place of showing a decline of 350,000*l*., shows a decrease of only 80,918*l*., being therefore in reality an increase, reckoning for the reduction of duties, of about 270,000*l*. Again, the excise, which is usually admitted to be the best test of the condition of the people, in place of a reduction of 450,000*l*., the amount of the brick duty relinquished, shows an actual *increase* of 250,146*l*., which reckoning the brick duty, is equivalent to an increase of 700,000*l*. No doubt some small portion of this increase may be attributed to the postponed hop duty.

But, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in these accounts is the large surplus on the quarter of no less than 1,012,817*l*., notwithstanding the appropriation during the quarter of 865,788*l*. to the Sinking Fund.

The result of the Board of Trade Tables are not less encouraging. Notwithstanding the suspension of the continental trade during the month of November, the exports of the month were no less than 5,362,319*l*. against 4,691,161*l*. in 1849, and 4,316,168*l*. in 1848. The comparison for the eleven months being:—

	£
1850,........	60,400,525
1849,........	54,089,809
1848,........	44,407,912

In referring to all the chief articles of consumption (coffee excepted), and especially sugar, molasses, tea, tobacco, &c., it will be found that the consumption continues to increase in a steady and progressive way, notwithstanding the considerable advance which has taken place in prices generally."

Messrs. Brodribb & Coates, whilst alluding to Stocks, Imports, &c., of Tea at Liverpool, (in their Circular of 21st Jany.) remark very justly that,—

"Prices of Teas have changed in a still more extraordinary degree—thus, fine Congous which in 1845 were sold at 2*s*. 8*d*., have come down in 1846 and 1847 to 2*s*. 2*d*., and again in 1848-49 and 1840 to 1*s*. 10*d*., at which quotation they now remain, for the best quality; whilst common Congous, which in 1845 sold as low as 5*d*. per lb., have gradually crept up, till now the lowest price is marked at 1*s*. per lb., the chief and permanent advance having taken place within the last two years. This mutation in prices we conceive to be mainly the effect of the present most absurd and impolitic duty, which is an encouragement to low and bad qualities of all kinds, whilst it restricts, and almost excludes, the better and finest qualities, that would so much tend to increase, by their excellence, the consumption."

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 156, Janury 6th and 7th, 1851.

The Censorate reports the particulars of an examination into the complaint of the *Kwangse* graduate, mentioned in a former number. He deposes, that he is a native of *Seang chow*, that he represents the body of literary graduates of all grades whose names appear in the petition; that his own cousin had been murdered, and his house reduced to ashes by the rebels, in consequence of his having taken a prominent part in raising a body of militia; that he had not succeeded in obtaining redress for the outrage at any of the provincial courts notwithstanding repeated applications to all the judicial authorities of his province; that one *Chang Keatseang* had forced the authorities to farm the customs duties to himself, and that they had endeavored but (without success by fair speeches to dissuade him) from exacting this concession; that he was soon after succeeded by another chief who quickly collected a numerous band of followers, and uninterruptedly ravaged the districts of *Tseenkeang*, *Shanglin*, and *Laeping*, and that the magistrates of these districts were constrained to submit to these outrages, and some of them went so far as to pay a portion of their substance to buy the freedom of their towns; that the magistrate of *Pin chow* had released some prisoners formerly captured, and concluded a truce of amity and exchanged presents with the rebels, and a third had committed suicide from terror, and all the inhabitants under his protection had fled in consequence; that the magistrate of *Woo Seuen Heen* had been forced to deliver up the mother and son of one of the most daring rebels; that a number of officers and men had been killed in an engagement which took place during the fifth month, and that two months after, five officers were taken and ransomed for several thousand taels; and that in consequence of these and other ravages committed by the rebels, he had been compelled to appear in person at Pekin not only to seek redress for himself, but to lay before the Censorate a true statement of the disturbed state of his native province. The Censorate recommends His Majesty to require a strict investigation to be made into the conduct of the authorities in *Kwangse*, especially as much of what has been elicited by the graduate's deposition has never been reported before.

No. 158, January 10th and 11th, 1851.

A Censor named *Chang Sew*, suggests to His Majesty the advisability of making the high military officers of *Hoonan* responsible to the Governor of that Province, as well as to the Viceroy of *Hoonan* and *Hoopih*, inasmuch as its capital is so distant from that of the capital of *Hoopih*, (the residence of the Viceroy,) that the latter officer cannot possibly give that attention to the state of the military department which that important service demands; the change being more especially called for at this juncture, when quiet has but lately been restored in the Province. He quotes the statute in his favor, and brings forward as precedents, the state of the case as regards others provinces similarly situated, viz: *Chekeang*, *Kweichow*, and *Kwangse*, in which originally the Governor possessed no jurisdiction whatever over the General Military organization of the Province: but subsequently in the 54th year of *Keenlung*, on account of the distance of *Chekeang* from the seat of the Viceregal Government, the Emperor constituted the Governor Commander-in-chief over the Military of his own Province, and again in the 5th year of *Keaking*, the same course and for the same reason was adopted with regard to *Kweichow*, while the late Emperor in 1841 permitted *Kwangse* also to come under the rule.

No. 159, January 12th, 1851.

In the first memorial of this number, *Seu Kwangtsin*, Viceroy of Canton, recommends to His Majesty's most favourable notice an expectant district Magistrate named *She Puh*, for having brought about the capture of a native of *Sinning Heen*, called *Le Seangking*, [illegible] of traitorous intercourse with the English Barbarians, and he begs that according to the provisions of the statute that officer may be at once presented at court. The Memorial commences as follows. "Your "Minister having obtained some satisfactory information regarding *Le Seangking*, the native of "*Sinning Heen* who has been guilty of private "correspondence with the Barbarians, secretly "deputed *She Puh*, Magistrate of *Loting Chow*, to "ascertain by means of bought spies, where the "culprit was to be found, and he was accordingly "captured by that officer and brought to Canton "for trial. On examining him, he confessed that "when the English Barbarians were refused the "privilege of entering the city, and disappointed "in their desire to take unlawful possession of land "on the Honan Bank of the River, he wrote them "a treasonable letter suggesting to them plans and "methods of rebellion; whereupon Your Minister condemned him to instant death under the "provisions of the abetting rebellion statute, and "reported the same to Your Majesty."

The Imperial Rescript to the Commissioner's request is, "Let the Board of Civil office consider and report upon the matter."

Teen Yukung, an officer of one of the Metropolitan Courts, raises the cry of economy in public expenditure, and suggests to His Majesty to call for a return of monies spent in the Imperial Household and Public Works departments, and to direct the Civil and Military Boards, and Provincial Viceroys, to report upon the comparative importance of all Civil and Military posts throughout the Empire, with a view to doing away with the numerous sinecures which exist in China as well as elsewhere.

We give below a Translation of a paper extracted from a work by Keying, in 7 volumes, published at Peking. One of the volumes consists of miscellaneous pieces, and the following is a translation of one of said pieces. With reference to the interesting fact, of this High Chinese Minister being in possession of so much truthful information touching the Christian Religion, we understand, that when His Excellency visited Hongkong in 1843, for the purpose of signing the ratified Treaty between Great Britain and China, he received a copy of the New Testament from the hands of the Reverend Mr. Shuck, and other Christian books. His Excellency, not only kindly received all these books, but sent his acknowledgements and a handsome present to Mr. S., in return. The same gentleman subsequently presented him an English Bible handsomely bound in Morocco and Gilt, and received kindly acknowledgments for it. It may be, that Keying's recent degradation was closely connected with his, thus publicly, avowing the truth of Christianity within the walls of the imperial city, and at the very foot of the Dragon Throne.—

A FORM OF PRAYER TO THE GOD OF HEAVEN WITH PREFACE, BY KEYING GOVERNOR OF THE TWO KWANO PROVINCES.

It is recorded in Kang-he's Dictionary, saying, Jesus, the western nations designate the Saviour of the world. The foreigners in translating His Book, detail with extreme minuteness his doings, and his miracles, and they give as the fundamentals of his religion, Repentance for sin, and the worship of God. They mean to say, that, in the universe there is only this one God of Heaven, the Creator, the Sovereign Ruler of all things everywhere present, and knowing all things. Looking down upon earth with penetrating glance, He commiserated all mankind, and sent His imperial son, Jesus, to be born in this web of dust (this world.) He, (Jesus), gave his life to save mankind, and after his death rising again, many were the wonderful signs he displayed. And, now, all who believe in Jesus, cease entirely from the worship of every image and idol, and whether in public places or private dwellings, with cleansed hearts sorrowing for past errors, they bow down and worship towards the invisible space, the God of Creation, confessing their sins, and beseeching happiness.

Formerly, I was commissioned to the two Kwang Provinces, having, also, received the Emperor's commands to take control of the affairs of the foreigners, and having closely examined into the Religion practised by the said foreigners, whether true or false, depraving or correcting, and, from first to last, having watched and examined, I was brought to know that that, which they preached, was verity and entirely good; and that it was my duty to memorialize his Imperial Majesty, that this (Religion) might not be interfered with, and that Proclamation might be issued accordingly, in order to manifest kindness towards men from afar.

It occurred that Secretary Le, who, having been afflicted during the previous winter, gave detailed accounts of his illness, stating that he had applied to the demons, Gods, doctors and diviners, but was utterly foiled and confounded. Accidentally hearing of the matter of praying for happiness, preached by the foreigners, he, forthwith, bowed down toward the invisible space, and made his requests, calling upon the God of Heaven, together with the name of Jesus, and, that on the very next day, he found relief in his illness. After this, whatever he prayed for, his requests were granted.

In consequence thereof, he directed me to prepare a form of Prayer in remembrance of the wonderfully spiritual influence, of which he had been the subject, in order that, it might stand as a general memorial, and that that might be taken up, which, otherwise, might have been let slip. It is, as follows:

Only God doeth justly, He spread abroad the heavens, and meted out the universe; throwing His protection like a curtain over all things having form, and the moving impulse of all spiritual intelligences, commiserating all mankind. He looks down with penetrating glance upon them, there being nothing that he does not hear, nothing that he does not behold. The highest God of merit! the refulgent splendor of ancient days!

Alas! ye multitudes! ye know not this Divine Lord, nor do ye thankfully conceive that it is God, who bestows the food ye eat, and the clothes ye wear. Ye adulterous, lying, covetous, and riotous, wilfully bring down the wrath of God upon yourselves, and when, in a twinkling, the period of death arrives, painful, and bitter, will be your punishment in hell.

Oh! that all would exercise heartfelt repentance, and work righteousness that happiness might descend. These are the true teachings of all ages; following them, and worshipping God, your prayers will be answered; you will be saved from your sins and miseries, and plucked from your eternal punishment.

If God's influences reach you, every happiness will descend.

May God accept this! (or Amen and Amen.)*

SINENSIS.

* The original of this is presented in our present number.

禱天神祝文並序　兩廣總督耆英撰

按康熙字典云耶穌西國稱救世主也西人翻譯之本述其行跡甚詳其教以禮神悔罪爲主意謂世間獨此一位造化天神能主宰萬有無所不在無所不知○鑒觀下土憫念羣生命帝子耶穌降生塵網捐軀救世死而復生諸多奇跡但凡信之者惟勿拜諸偶像或公處或暗室中洗心悔過向空中造化之神跪拜謝罪祈福而已余自客歲出使兩粵並奉旨招撫各外洋因查究西人所習教是否邪正及前後觀察知其所傳實無不善自宜具奏上聞請免驅除以示柔遠適慕友李公自述其前冬得病鬼神醫卜一切罔効偶傳西人祈福之事遂向空中叩請稱天神並耶穌名翌日病愈此後有求輒遂因屬余作祝文誌其靈感之異以備廣記拾遺之一考云

惟神無私開天闢宇萬象忻懞羣靈鼓舞惻念羣黎鑒觀下土無所不聞無所不覩巍乎神功畢昭萬古嗟爾衆生罔知神主飽食暖衣弗感神賜好詐貪嗔甘遭神怒驟轉死期冥刑痛楚我願世人悔心自處作善降祥千秋格語從此禮神有求輒許拔爾永刑救爾罪苦神之格思萬福臨汝尚饗

(From the Athenæum, January 11.)

Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland. By Edmund Getty.—This little work relates to a very curious subject of inquiry,—the discovery in Ireland during the last century of a number of Chinese seals. They are generally of porcelain, much vitrified, and in a manner indestructible; and they have been found in various places, and under circumstances which seem to show that they must have lain many centuries in the ground. Sometimes they have been dug up in peat-bogs,—sometimes found in remote caves,—and sometimes exhumed from many feet below the surface of the earth. They are all alike in form and size; representing a monkey sitting on an exact cube,—and at the bottom of the cube are engraved certain characters in very ancient Chinese language not now in use, the deciphering and translation of which for some time much puzzled the learned. However, this difficulty, with the aid of Dr. Gutzlaff and Mr. Comelate, of Hongkong, seems to have been pretty well overcome; but the great question how these Chinese seals found their way into Ireland is as unsettled as when we adverted to the subject more than ten years ago [*Athenæum*, Nos. 646, 648, and 653.] No new light whatever has been thrown upon the subject; but it seems now certain that the conjecture once hazarded, that they had been brought over by Lord Macartney, is untenable. Their age, too, as indicated by the language, is several centuries before the Christian era,—and the material is, we believe, such as is not now manufactured in China. Sir J. F. Davis and Sir G. Staunton, who have been appealed to on the point, are decidedly of opinion that the seals are Chinese, and that they are ancient; but they seem to be unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion as to how they made their way into such remote and unlikely places. The only plausible speculation seems to be, that they were brought to Ireland in very early times by the Phœnicians; for as to the notice, supported by a quotation from Dicuil (which, by the way, is very incorrectly printed, or else he wrote very bad Latin), that they came with pilgrims from Jerusalem,—nothing, as it appears, to us, can well be more far-fetched and futile. Mr. Getty has ingeniously brought all the facts and evidence into a small compass, and has stated the real point at issue very distinctly,—but he professes his utter inability to clear it up. The fac-simile impressions of the seals on stone are extremely well done; and we only regret that such detailed illustrations should be applied to a matter that must be left in a state so unsatisfactory to archæologists.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 34.)

TRANSLATION.

There is not the slightest doubt that this step of the Tartars was taken with the firm resolution of maintaining it, otherwise, it would have been only an empty boast, and idle ceremony. All the Standards were ordered to assemble in the vicinity of Chinyang, whence they were to set out on their march for China. The army actually entered that Empire, without opposition, for the fifth time, and appeared before Pekin. But with all their efforts, the Tartars were never able to surprise that City, and their expedition was restricted as its precursors had been, to doing much mischief in the provinces. Pecheli, Shan-tung and Kiang-nan, suffered the worst.

Although the booty that they carried away with them into Leaotong was invaluable, the new Emperor deemed that he had done nothing, since he had not taken the Capital, and the Conquest of China appeared to be bound up in the subjection of that fortress. This made this Prince take more efficient steps for another expedition, fixed for the middle of the next year. The number of forces that he purposed to take with him, was to exceed three hundred thousand men, which would have enabled him to cut off supplies from Pekin. But the new year, (1636,) was hardly begun, before all these great schemes of Conquest were blown to the winds and scattered in the dust. Taytsong died at Chinyang, and with him, declined the formidable power of the eastern Tartars.

As Taytsong left no son, and none of his brothers had sufficient ambition or renown to carry off the crown from numerous rivals who would have challenged it, the Empire of the Manchus converted itself into a kind of Republic, the Chiefs or Princes of which assembled from time to time at Chinyang, in order to deliberate upon the public affairs of the nation. They thereby returned to the ancient mode of living of the Tartar people: they enjoyed much tranquillity within themselves, made occasionally some incursions upon their neighbours, but always unpremeditated and transient.

China, on her part, less capable than ever to disturb the acquired independence of the warlike Tartars, or to regain from them the extensive country they had possessed themselves of, contented herself with keeping a frontier cordon of troops along the great wall, in order to stop such parties as occasionally appeared before it. Between these small knots of hostile soldiers slight skirmishes frequently took place, but were seldom fatal, and only served to prevent the swords of the Manchus from growing rusty.

These rencontres, which most often were to the advantage of the Tartars, recalled the Emperor Taytsong to their memory, their grand idol, and made the nation feel of what it was capable, if ever it should agree to re-unite and march against the Chinese.

Nothing is more remarkable, certainly, than the sort of langnor, which after the singular ferment we have just recited took place; the more so, that during the eight years of this strange state, there existed no treaty between the two people that could secure the one against the other. In the eighth year of their repose, for it had been so for the greater part of the nation, the Manchus, at last, threw off their lethargy: all their old ardour rekindled; but it was to the Chinese themselves that they were indebted for it, as we shall relate in the next book.

END OF BOOK FIRST.

(To be continued.)

(From the Alta California, Feby. 1.)

Custom House Regulations.—Much feeling is exhibited by the holders of foreign goods on board of ships in the harbor, on account of the recent order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, that such goods must be landed and either placed in the public warehouses, or duties paid, and taken on shore by the respective consignees. Such a course is evidently regular and just, and much for the interests of the mercantile community. Our harbor should on no account be used by foreign bottoms to retail their cargoes from—deriving all the advantages of our market—using our streets, and obstructing the ingress and egress of vessels, and paying no taxes, which are at the present moment not of the lightest kind, and grievous to be borne.

Indian Difficulties.—By reference to the letter of our special correspondent at the Capital, it will be seen that there is additional intelligence of Indian disturbances. An express was received on Sunday evening from Mariposa county, announcing the fact that a battle had been fought between the whites and Indians of Mariposa county. The Indians were entrenched at one of their villages, but were driven off with a loss of about sixty killed and from ten to twenty wounded. It also appears that *seventy-two* Americans were surprised and murdered by the Indians, near Rattlesnake creek. Prompt and efficient measures will be necessary to quiet the Indians, and we doubt if in the present stage of affairs, it will be possible to treat with them without recourse to arms. Our Indian commissioners must bestir themselves if they expect to be of service to the people of California. For information as to the course contemplated by our State authorities, we refer our readers to the letter of our correspondent.

From Valparaiso.—Through the politeness of a friend we have been furnished a copy of the *Mercantile Reporter* of the 9th of December. On the 6th, the city of Valparaiso was visited by a severe shock of earthquake, which lasted about twenty seconds. It was the severest felt since 1847. No damage was done to property. From Copiopa, the mining news is highly favourable, metal being very abundant. Bolivia is perfectly tranquil. We hear of no more executions of conspirators.

The Miners.—We learn from a gentleman just from the southern mines that the miners have a good supply of provisions on hand. They have accumulated large quantities of auriferous dirt, and only want rain to enable them to reap the harvest of their labors during the autumn and winter. Gold will be plentiful among them after the first rains.

All over the mining country the Spanish race are being replaced by Americans, most of whom have come across the plains. They have built themselves comfortable log houses, and are living comfortably, anxiously waiting for the falling waters.

A Survey of the Pacific.—Until within a few years the American people have been in the habit of looking upon the Pacific as some far-off waste of waters, over which their whalers had leave to sail at pleasure, but containing not a great deal of interest in a commercial point, beyond the interests of oil and whalebone, and certain cargoes of raw hides from the Mexican coast. About two hundred and seventy-five years ago the Pacific was sailed over, and something of its bordering shores known. Yet so slowly has people's ideas come up to the importance of an intimate knowledge of its clusters of islands, and a comprehension of the great interests sure to spring up within and around it, that almost three centuries have since rolled away without giving the world a chart of it.

Not more than one for each hundred of its islands has ever been correctly laid down upon a chart. Some which have been given a location have no existence, unless in the manufactory of the coral makers below the surface of the waters. Others are fifty miles from the place occupied on the charts. Others again which do exist are not put down at all. Except a few men who have sailed over it, very very few know anything of its currents, of its winds, its channels, its dangers, its peculiarities. There are islands in that vast ocean whose inhabitants have never held any intercourse with the whites, islands that are not located on any map, nor have they received a name from them. Is it not strange that the maritime nations of the world have so long slumbered over the immense interests one day to spring up in these waters, and that they still seem almost dead to the importance of a thorough survey.

If one will take the trouble to trace on the map the tracks of the most noted navigators who have traversed those immense wilds of waters, or indeed of all who have sailed over them for the purposes of survey, he will see that the portion which has thus been visited and very imperfectly surveyed and explored, bears, to those parts which have only been visited by whalemen and trading vessels, together with others which have not been visited at all, as a mere unit to a million. Very little, comparatively, is known of the vast archipelagos, spread like bright clouds over the huge sea. Millions of people live on these little nebulæ, of whom the world knows scarcely anything, and as little of the islands which they inhabit. They are probably capable of supporting a thousand inhabitants for every hundred which now occupy them. If well and familiarly known, and their resources developed, a new world of enterprise might spring up there, a new world of human life and hope, wealth and happiness, in those climates which rival in balminess everything ever dreamed of by the poet. Even now, the interests of France, England and the United States are of such importance in the Pacific as to call loudly for a general survey.

Even our coast from Panama to Vancouver has had no good survey, except perhaps such portions as Lieut. Wilkes's labours have made the world familiar with, and more recently the surveys of the lamented McArthur's command, between Astoria and this place. In consideration of all these facts and a thousand others which could easily be named, why would it not be a commendable movement and a wise appropriation of funds and forces for the three governments of France, England, and the United States, together with any other powers whose interests and progressive tendencies prompt to similar action, to equip each an individual, or altogether a joint survey of the Pacific ocean. Our own Government has already commenced, and so far as our own coast is concerned we shall soon be in possession of excellent charts, a desideratum of immense interest in commercial affairs. But this is not enough. The Pacific is now to be the great battle ground of all the elements which make up the progress and character of modern civilization. Let the nations which are alive, awake to the importance of this matter. If our nation be wise it will take the initiative, and complete the act in case none others appreciate its importance.

Mining.—The first discoveries of gold in California in 1848, consisted of the deposits or "placers," and it was from them that nearly all the adventurers expected or hoped to realise their fortunes. Scarce any thought of mines, that is of veins of auriferous stone. Many resisted the idea that any such existed. But that disbelief has passed away before the discoveries which have been made. Now, although no regular survey of the State has been made, it is well established that rich veins of golden mineral exist through the entire distance commencing at the edge of the Colorado sand desert, and extending to the north-west at least as far as the northern branches of the Yuba, with many probabilities if not the certainty, that they exist even to the borders of Oregon and perhaps to the shores of the Pacific ocean. Many of these veins have been proved to be very rich, much beyond any which exist in Europe.

There, where labor is cheap, and all the appliances for working gold are easily obtained, and at very reasonable rates, money is made at mining where the ore produces at the rate of only half a cent to the pound. In Virginia and the eastern states generally where gold mines are wrought, it is supposed that it costs about half a cent to the pound to work the mineral. Consequently whatever it produces beyond that pro rata is clear profit. Now how is it in California? Put the cost of labor, machinery, and other indispensables at ten times as much as they cost in Virginia, the mineral should produce five cents to the pound to pay the expenses. But all acquainted with the price of whatever is required for the effective operations in gold mines know that we have placed them at least an hundred per cent too high. It is probable that, every thing fairly considered, the expenses of working the mines in this country need not be over four times as much as in Virginia, and they will be constantly decreasing for some time to come.

Let us see what the gold veins which have been discovered and assayed promise, as a remuneration to those who work them. We have seen specimens from the various mines, from the head water of the Yuba to those of the Armagosa, near the Colorado river. Mr. Pierson, who is interested in a mine near the former river, submitted, this week, to Mr. Moffatt some of the mineral, in which not a particle of gold was visible. We saw it before it was put into the fire, and it had the appearance of a mixture of iron rust, sand, and ashes. This is supposed the poorest specimen of the mine, none of the rich pieces being included in it. The following is the certificate of Mr. Moffatt, after having tested it. Upon the truth of that certificate the public may implicitly rely:—

Result of Assay of Pulverised Quartz, left by Mr. Pierson: 100 grains of ore produced three-tenths of a grain of gold, which is equal to sixty-five cents to the pound, avoirdupois.

Moffatt & Co.

San Francisco, Jany. 18th, 1851.

P.S.—I saw no gold visible in the ore of the assay.

Moffatt & Co.
P. John S. Moffatt.

The mineral from a great number of others has been tested, and with very satisfactory results. From thirty to sixty cents per pound has been obtained from the poorest, where by the eye, and in many cases even through a microscope not a particle of gold could be discerned. Such is the case with the Los Angeles Gold Mining Company vein. We know there is no mistake about that vein; having taken the mineral from the vein with our own hands and submitted it to the assay of Mr. Moffatt. The poorest specimens produced about thirty cents to the pound, collected by quicksilver, and afterwards as much more when submitted to the crucible. The specimens in which gold was discernible, produced, by amalgamating with quicksilver, eighteen dollars per pound, and afterwards two dollars more. This we know to be a fact. There is no humbug, no doubt, no mistake about it. We know what is here stated, and are willing our veracity shall stand or fall by the truth or falsity of these assertions.

Notwithstanding these facts, some there are who continue to prophecy that mining will prove a failure in California. We frankly confess that it may, and in many instances very likely will. But decidedly it may be asserted that there is no necessity for a failure. The whole success depends upon the start. If the operation be commenced wisely, and pursued energetically with due scientific and practical knowledge, it will *not* fail. But the right kind of material, proper machinery, practical and scientific men must be employed. Those who know nothing practically, would probably fail even if the ore were richer than any of which we have spoken. It is not a rich vein merely that will ensure large dividends.

What are the chances of success and what of failure in gold mining in California? To ensure success nature has done nearly all that man could desire. She has exhibited to his gaze here a rich web of five hundred miles or more in length, through which her nimble shuttle, loaded with golden wire, has been busy weaving in its yellow threads. Through quartz and soap stone, talcose slate, mica and spar she has scattered profusely the glittering sand and kept it safely in her bosom, until the fulness of events has prepared the world for its development. It is deposited in the veins in such large proportion that the high prices and wages of the country are no impediment in the way of working them. Generally these veins are located in the midst or close proximity to good water and abundant timber, and to and from which the route is very easily accomplished. The country in its agricultural resources is well known to be capable of producing every thing necessary to the support of the miners.

It may be some years ere the State shall produce sufficient breadstuffs for home consumption, although its capabilities to do so are fully evident to all who have travelled through it and noticed the great extent of arable land it contains, and the most prolific crops which have rewarded the husbandman wherever the soil has been tilled with industry and judgment. In the vicinity of most of the gold mines, cattle are abundant, and fresh meat is consequently easily obtained, and at reasonable rates. So of vegetables. Many persons have turned their attention from the placers, and commenced farming and gardening in good earnest. It is well known, having been tested during the last year, that any part of the country, even the loose and raw earth upon the hills will produce abundantly wherever irrigation is attainable. Thus there need be no lack of supply in these essentials.

The next thing to be considered is machinery. This can be obtained here at very reasonable rates. It can be had in all its varieties, stamps, mills, horse and mule power, steam engines, wind or water if they offer inducements, can be taken advantage of, and machinery to be driven by them brought or made as reasonably and expeditiously almost as in the States. The labor necessary can also be obtained at reasonable rates and those rates likely to decrease regularly for some time. Thus there seems nothing in the nature of the country, no lack of rich veins, nor of machinery, nor of food, nor of labor, to create any fears of eventual failure on the part of those companies who shall invest their capital and hopes in mining operations. The field seems open and the harvest ready to be gathered.

Our Indian Relations.—The bickerings between the Indians and whites, which at first, with an ordinary degree of tact and ability, tempered with justice, might have been silenced, and subsequent difficulties been avoided, have at length reached a point when very effective measures must be pursued, or the districts bordering upon the range of mountain tribes be, if not depopulated, at least most ruinously checked in their progress. There is no doubt that the mountain tribes have at length assumed a hostile position, and are in sufficient numbers to keep at bay any weak parties of our people who may march against them. Being thoroughly acquainted with the mountain passes, they possess great advantages over most of the whites who are disposed to take part in the foray against them. Hunger and desperation are not likely to make them very tractable, and we, therefore, anticipate much trouble ere the present warlike demonstrations shall be quieted.

The settlement of the whites in the plains and vallies has necessarily driven the game from the old grounds whence the Indians derived their supplies. Of course they attribute their threatened starvation to the presence of the whites, and reasoning as they have ever reasoned since our ancestors came into their country, they very naturally have come to the conclusion that if they could exterminate the whites the old condition of things would return. And that they can do so they fully believe. Meanwhile thefts and robberies have been committed by them and retaliations have followed. They have stolen horses and mules for food, the latter being considered by them most excellent. Thus things have been progressing until the attack upon and plundering of Savage's store and the murder of three of the four persons who were present. Since then, Savage not having met with success in his call upon the Governor for power to enlist volunteers, raised what men he could and gave battle, killing some thirty of the Indians. We have conversed with Judge Marvin, recently elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, and from him have learned many important particulars.

He represents the Indians as numbering probably seven thousand, with hostile determinations, spread through the mountains between the waters of the San Joaquin. They have intercommunications through the mountain passes, by which they will probably be able to concentrate the greater part of their force upon whatever point they may be attacked by the Americans. Judge Marvin's opinion is that the Indians must be pretty severely drubbed before they will so far respect our power as to keep any treaties they may agree to, if such can be entered into with them. One thing is very evident; there must be immediate action. Our Commissioners must be active, or a long, bloody and costly war is inevitable. While we hesitate or lose time, the golden moment for pacification may forever be lost. Even since this article was commenced, news has arrived of another battle, the particulars of which the reader will find in another place.

There can be no doubt that the Indian tribes of the mountains have been underestimated by writers and others. The gentleman above referred to says that he considers them as brave as the Mohawks or any other of the eastern tribes. It is truly lamentable that the United States government did not one year ago send out Commissioners to treat with them, authorised to purchase extinguishment of their titles to the land and agree upon annual subsidies sufficient to compensate them for the relinquishment of their lands, fisheries, &c. Had this been done, the Commissioners, by a judicious distribution of presents and punctual payment of all things promised, would undoubtedly have found little difficulty in placing the relations between the two races upon such a basis as would have been for the advantage of both. It looks now very doubtful whether the gentlemen of the commission will be able to secure peace before a severe lesson shall have been taught these belligerent tribes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 5	Race Horse	A. barque	550	Porter	Hongkong	Mar. 22	Opium	Augustine Heard & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 8	Race Horse	A. barque	550	Porter	Hongkong	Treasure	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 10	Antelope	A. barque	372	Roundy	Hongkong	Treasure	Russell & Co.
,, 10	Lydia	A. schr.	161	Potter	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albemarle	Feb. 28	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	20th Instant
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Repairing	
Anne Jane	Mar. 30	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Soon
Corcyra	Mar. 29	B. brig	164	Stevenson	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Horatio	Mar. 29	A. ship	465	Crocker	Bull, Nye & Co.	Hongkong	15th Instant
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Menam	Mar. 28	B. barque	472	Maxton	Lindsay & Co.	Hongkong	14th Instant
Sidney	Mar. 24	B. schr.	208	Wild	Lindsay & Co.	Repairing	
Trent	Mar. 28	B. barque	236	Peterkin	Lindsay & Co.	London	14th Instant

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

In our last issue a notice appeared of the escape from this place of a gang of the worst Canton characters and their seizure at Tsung-ming island. We have since learned that the Lieutenant who was wounded in attempting their apprehension in the first instance, has not died as was reported. We have also learned that the vigorous movement of the Chinese authorities, in the seizure of these vagabonds, was directly owing to the energetic remonstrances of the French Consul, M. de Montigny, whose house had been attempted to be robbed by a gang of Canton burglars, of whom one was caught. This occurred two or three days previous to the first seizure.

We give the following deliveries of China Silk in England, for the past six years; ending 31st December.

1845,..........10,225 Bales.
1846,..........15,187 ,,
1847,..........16,473 ,,
1848,..........18,212 ,,
1849,..........26,177 ,,
1850,..........28,003 ,,

The above shows a steady increase, from the establishment of Foreign trade at this Port, up to the present time, although the crop of 1848, was much below an average one.

We are glad to learn that the repairs of the barque *Alverton*, are proceeding satisfactorily, and that a new keelson being put into her the surveyors consider she will be as good a risk as any vessel. She appears well built in every respect, and last season made a very quick passage to Calcutta. We notice Messrs. Geo. Purvis & Co. who lately started here as Ship Carpenters are the parties entrusted with the repairs of the barque.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 9, Race Horse, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.
,, 11, Antelope, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
,, 11, Lydia, (Am.) ,, California.

ARRIVED AT MANILA.

Jany. 27, Union, (Sp.) *from* Shanghae.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Androkolos, and Propontia.
Liverpool.—Duilius, Ken, and Success.
Hongkong.—Island Queen, and Mazeppa.

VESSEL LOADING.

At *Liverpool.*—Duchess of Lancaster.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals. *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Success,	Liverpool	331	Oct. 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..
Androklos,	London	378	Dec. 3	1,064,901	75,300	..	402	100	..	20	..
Dullius,	Liverpool	327	,, 10	1,783,792	300,571	..	2,219	800	71	..	..
Ken,	Liverpool		Jany. 18	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,131
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,169	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	593,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,123	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,163

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	108,081	118,375	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	101,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,755	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,723
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,600	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,491

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
1 Vessel.......1850—			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 ,, ...1851—			*Jany.* ,,	316,739	& ..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22nd Feby., 1851,				1,163,969	13,310	15,412	1,192,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,715,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmury	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels, ...1850—			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	914
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 ,, ...1851—			*Jany.* ,,	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 ,,			*Feby.* ,,	1,069,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	914
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th March, 1851,				17,730,122	589,267	347,856	3,733	275,387	18,966,365	159,741	16,746	163,983	709,752	653,002	141,477	1,844,701	20,811,066	13,452	37,100	139	914

Cargoes per *Lively* and *Monarch*, not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels ....1850—			*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	861
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	10
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	..
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 4th March, 1851,				3,386,541	39,782	14,160	3,440,483	3,128,046	237,808	1,197,369	513,962	654,395	404,207	6,135,787	9,576,270	239	37	22.40	881

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* to New York will be given shortly.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Frenk,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Stateman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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